CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY CONFIDENTIAL Approved For Release 2000/06/2005 ABRDP82-0046770754005 INFORMATION REPORT CD NO. 25X1A DATE DISTR. 14 AUG 50 Czechoslovakia COUNTRY NO. OF PAGES 2 Kovosmalt, National Enterprise, at Trnava SUBJECT NO. OF ENCLS. 25X1C PLACE IN TO CIA LIBRARY ACQUIRED 25X1A SUPPLEMENT TO DATE OF REPORT NO. INFO. 25X1X 1. During its history, the enterprise at Trnava (Ph9/T22) has had a number of names: Koburg, Cobur, Kobur, Ferrosmalt, Spojene Zavody na Smatlovany a Zelezny Tovar (United Enterprise for Production of Enamelled and Iron Goods), Kovosmalt. Before the Communist coup the enterprise Kovosmalt consisted of three main plants at Matejovce (Q50/D68), Filakovo (Q49/D20), and Trnava (P50/T22), which were managed from a central office in Bratislava (P49/X99). When Czechoslovak industry was reorganized in 1948 to conform to Communist economic theory, Kovosmalt was divided into three separate entities. However, the plants at Filakovo and Matejovce still retain the name Kovosmalt, while the name Enterprise of William Siroky is being considered for the plant at Trnava. This latter plant has been given jurisdiction over the operations of the following factories: the former firm Cerny and Reiss at Nove Mesto nad Vahom (Ph9/T36), the factories called Pozink and Ohebne Hadice (flexible pipe) and a plant for the production of locks, all located at Petrzalka (P49/X99). The principal products of the Kovoscalt plant at Trnava are wire of various sizes, nalls, wire netting and sleves, in addition to stoves, radiators, perforated sheet steel and amunition. The equipment for drawing wire is about ten years old. This consists of twelve machines for the coarse drawing of wire and thirty for fine drawing. Raw wire of six to ten millimeters diameter is delivered from Trinec (050/087). This wire, after being stored in the open is treated in a sulphuric acid bath to renove rust. Following this, the wire is drawn down to various diameters, the smallest being 0.2 millimeters. The plant is set up to process 15,000 metric tons of wire a year, and the present stock on hand is approximately 5,000 tons. 3. The forty machines being used to produce nails are obsolete and badly in need of repair. Replacements for these must be obtained from within Czechoslovakia because of the shortage of hard currency for purchases abroad. The packing of the finished nails is all done by hand. 4. Coarse wire netting is produced up to 2.5 meters in width. Fine sieves for use in chemical and paper factories are made from copper and brass wire, the raw material being delivered from a plant in Povazska Bystrica (050/071). A coarse welded mesh for reinforcing concrete in highways is also produced in addition to barbed wire. This portion of the plant has recently been put on a three shift basis in order to produce sufficient barbed wire to supply the increasing needs along the western border. CONFIDENTIAL AT/CONTROL - U.S. CLASSIFICATION DISTRIBUTION NSRB STATE FBI X AIR Decument No. No Cyramie In Chass This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the Deckalssified letter of 16 October 1978 from the Class. Changed T Director of Central Intelligence to the Auth.: 3HB 79-2 Archivist of the United States. CIA-RIPPE 9-60457 Ř 00540050000 Approved For Release 2000/06/26:

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- 5. In June 19h9 the Trnava plant began the production of shells for use in the Skoda 88 mm mortar. Unfinished shell casings (stampings) received from the Stoda plant at Adamov (P50/Ml) are processed on lathes, drilling and threading machines at the rate of approximately 800 pieces per day during two shifts. Detonator caps for these shells are produced at the approximate rate of 1,200 per day. At the end of December 19h9, plans had been laid to start the production of 20-mm.

 Oerlikon argunition using four automatic machines of Swiss (Tavarme) make. These machines have been overhauled and are in relatively good condition.
- 6. The equipment in the foundry of the Trnava plant is of good quality, and it has a capacity of approximately 3,500 tons per year. This capacity will be increased to 5,000 tons by the addition of an extension which is to be completed in 1953. The usual difficulties are being encountered in paying for new Swiss machinery.
- 7. Of relatively small importance are the press room and enamelling shop where approximately 60,000 stoves per year are produced in five different types. The radiator shop, equipped with two presses, ten seam-welders and six point-welders, is being run very uneconomically and produces 160,000 square meters of poor quality radiators per year.
- 8. The plant at Trnava has the largest department of its kind in the CSR for the production of perforated tin plate (sheet steel). The products are used in breweries, in the chemical industry, and for decorative purposes. This shop is employed with about forty machines which are in good condition.

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